

has required them to preach. We condemn this Society out of its own mouth, availing that it is guilty of the very sin which it alleges against unfaithful ministers, while it believes all wars to be wrong, and yet shrinks from preaching this gospel truth—this fundamental part of Christianity. Tell us not that it hopes to do away with short of going to the limit—short of preaching this unacceptable truth. What right has it to hope any such thing? Where has God promised it? Where has he given them licence to withhold one part of his truth more than another? What is the sin of those worldly-wise ministers who, living in cities where wine-bibbing is popular, refuse to cry against this habit which they acknowledge to be sinful? Their sin is that they withhold a part of God's truth. They see their neighbors and friends indulging in practices pernicious to human society and souls and refuse to warn them of their guilt, folly and danger. Such ministers live in constant rebellion against God. Their sins are flagrant enough, all will agree. What does it avail for them to say they hope that by and by the question of the rightfulness or the wrongfulness of using inebriating drinks will be settled? They have no good reason for any such hope. No thanks to them if the glorious consummation should ever be realized. So far are they from contributing to such a result, they are now the greatest hindrances.

What warrant have we for expecting that preaching against one sin will produce repentance for another and different sin, which is in the mind of the sinner no sin? While the man who has left off rum and brandy feels justified in the use of wine, how can he be shown the sin of using wine by preaching to him the sinfulness of using rum, carefully omitting to say any thing to him about wine? Here is one of the greatest and most prevalent errors in the practice of preachers in general: they preach in too general terms, neglecting to specify the sin to be repented of. Urge the duty of calling on the individual, the community or the nation to repent of the popular sins of the times, and you will be met with: "O, preach the gospel—preach the gospel—repentance will follow of course." Very true, repentance will follow the preaching of the gospel. But what is preaching the gospel? that's the question. To return, we cannot see why it would not be just as reasonable for the American Temperance Society to look for the suppression of all intemperance from declaiming in general terms against drunkenness, as for the American Peace Society to look for the suppression of legalized human butchery from declaiming in general terms against war. We conclude by joining our beloved brother, the agent, in the hope that the unsettled question will be settled; and that it may be done the more speedily, we hope that the American Peace Society will lead in the use of the necessary measures.

✂ We advertise to-day elder Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, trusting that it may be found to have an exception to the thousand quack-panaceas that have sometimes been used almost instead of food and beverage. Elixirs, nostrums, and tonics in general find no favor with us. We believe they have done vastly more hurt than good; but as the one now brought forward professes to be vegetable, and comes highly recommended, and as we have much confidence in the integrity of the manufacturer, we are willing to recommend the putting it upon fair trial.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH

LORD, IS IT I?

Lord is it I that shall betray
The blessed Saviour who for me hath died?
Or cease to tread the straight and narrow way,
Which leads to heaven through my Redeemer's side?

Lord is it I that shall oppress
With cruel hand, the needy and the poor?
And when the hapless Orphan seeks redress,
Reject his cry, and spurn him from my door?

Lord is it I who shall offend
Those little ones who put their trust in thee?
Or cease to be the sufferer's ready friend,
Shall strangers cease to find a friend in me?

Forbid it Lord; thy grace impart,
That I may ever feel my Saviour right;
And be a guiltless worshiper in heart,
And like a Christian live, and love, and die.

REVIVALS.

From the Morning Star.

The Lord in the plenitude of his grace and mercy is reviving his work of the salvation of immortal souls, in this town. In the course of four or five weeks past, about 40 have professed conversion, in the Freewill Baptist society. The work is still going forward.
In the Calvinist Baptist society, a number have been recently converted, and added to that church.
In the Methodist society the Lord of the common harvest is carrying prosperously forward his glorious work, the ingathering of souls into the ever-blessed kingdom of Jesus.
In all of these, protracted meetings have been signally owned of God, as a means for the advancement of his kingdom, which he delights to attend with especial and extensive blessing. O, that this means, with all

others, were more generally, more frequently, and more faithfully adopted by all churches of every evangelical denomination.
May thanksgiving be rendered unto God by all that read, for what he is doing among us and let all who love the cause of the blessed Saviour, join their prayer with ours that he would carry forward the triumphs of his grace to the conversion of the thousands of sinners in this town—that he will universally revive his work—that his kingdom may come and his will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Even so, Lord Jesus, let thy Kingdom come to this revolted and perishing world!

Dover, July 22, 1886.

Nova Scotia.—By recent intelligence we are happy to learn that a very powerful revival has been experienced in Yarmouth N. S. which commenced in a Sabbath school, and it appeared to be the results of the faithfulness of one of the teachers. Over four hundred are now rejoicing in the hope of pardoning mercy!—N. H. Bap. Regr.

Soon after the settlement of the late Dr. Burton in Thetford, Vt. a revival commenced and continued without cessation during eleven years. Why may we not look for such days and years of interest and of salvation now? Is there not a cause why the Spirit is not poured from on high in continued effusions.—N. H. Observer.

Columbia College, D. C.

June 10, 1886.

CIRCULAR.

The Trustees of this Institution, after a careful examination into its pecuniary concerns, take pleasure in assuring its numerous friends, that they were never in so prosperous a condition. If those pledged to furnish aid, come up speedily to its assistance, the College will soon be relieved of its embarrassments. About one-third of the debts as reported by the Rev. Mr. Clifton, have been paid—about 19,500 now stand against the concern; but to meet this, \$17,200 are pledged by responsible persons. There have been some failures, but they leave only about \$2,300 unpaid for; this we have no doubt will soon be raised by agents. Besides paying about \$12,000 of the amount of debts, as estimated by Mr. Clifton, the Faculty have been sustained, and the whole concern kept in motion.

We take pleasure in saying that the Rev. Adiel Sherwood, of Georgia, has accepted the appointment conferred upon him some months ago, and enters upon his duties as General Agent with the prospect of his being as successful as he is energetic.

S. CORNELIUS, President of the Board. ANDREW BOTHWELL, Sec'y.
N. B. Persons pledged on Mr. Clifton's plan are earnestly requested to send the amount due, to Robert Johnston, Treasurer, as soon as practicable—especially by the 1st of November next.

ADIEL SHERWOOD, General Agent.
Baptist periodicals are requested to publish the above.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN S. S. UNION. The returns from auxiliaries, as heretofore, were so imperfect, that the report is deficient in statistics. While there are 1250 societies and 14 schools, which ought to have sent accounts, only 144 have done so. These 144 Reports give 1512 schools, 16,647 teachers, and 119,995 scholars, of whom 3075 teachers and scholars, in 47 unions and schools have experienced religion. It is a subject of deep regret that the statistics of Sunday-schools are so imperfect; and, with the managers, we unite in the hope, that the general agencies in five different districts will tend to remedy this deficiency.

The number of volumes of library books published during the last year, was 701,400 or 45,488,590 pages; of cards, infant lessons, and other publications in sheets, 35,869; of reading and elementary books, 17,390 volumes; of the Sunday-school Journal, 77,592 numbers; of the Union Questions 126,000 volumes; of the Youth's Friend, in single numbers, 48,000—total number of publications of all kinds, 1,004,852, equal to nearly 73,000,000 pages!

The receipts during the last year were, (including the balance on hand at its commencement of \$320,10) \$72,524,10, and the disbursements \$63,988,67.—American Baptist.

Religion in Nova Scotia. The population of Cape Breton, New-Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, is estimated at 450,000, or half a million. The different denominations are rated as follows:—Episcopalians 25,000; Presbyterians, 10,000; Methodists 10,000; Catholics 25,000; in 1829 the church members in Nova Scotia were 2,225, now 4,549.

New Tract.—The American Tract Society, has received \$200, to be awarded as a premium for the best tract on dissensions in churches.

CHURCH STATISTICS IN ENGLAND.

The total number of congregations in England, separate from the established church, at the present time, stands thus:

Roman Catholics	416
Presbyterians	107
Independents	1840
Baptists	1201
Calvinistic Methodists	327
Wesleyan Methodists	2818
Other Methodists	666
Quakers	396
Home Mis. & other stations	453
Total of Nonconformist Congregations in England alone	8414.

Now it appears from the best authorities that the number of Episcopal churches and chapels in England is 11,825, giving to the established denomination 3411 more places of worship than are possessed by all the other denomina-

tions united.—[London Congregational Magazine.

Innovation upon Innovation. What is this orderly and quiet world coming to? A Catholic priest in Ireland has commenced performing mass in English—Bishops Hopkins and O'Donnell are addressing the Episcopalians on the utility of free seats, and the sin of buying and selling pews—and Col. William L. Stone is elected President of the Anti-Tobacco Society! What alarming indications!—Where is the Pope, with his bulls, and his crowned stirrup-holders? Where the Lord Bishops and "very great persons" who were wont to claim "distinct apartments" in the house of prayer? Above all, where is the gray goose quill, that used to write philippics against Hewitt, inuendoes against Graham, and sarcasms upon female temperance societies, in the New-York Spectator and Commercial Advertiser? The learned editor of the "Literary and Theological Review" should wipe the dust from his spectacles, at such a crisis, and instruct the world with another essay upon radicalism. We ought to know whether ultra innovations like these do not embody "the germ of treason," and render their authors "justly liable to the highest civil penalties, and ecclesiastical censures." If those who only discarded wine, as a "mockery," and asked Bibles for the down-trodden poor, deserved such maledictions from his pen, what will he say to those who proscribed tobacco, and demand promiscuous seats for the rich and the poor?—Friend of Man.

Unlawful Interference of a German Catholic Priest. The following facts, which we have received from an authentic source, should be made known for the purpose of calling public attention to a mischief likely to do much injury with our foreign population, if not checked. It seems that the German Protestants in Boston, and others, have formed a Protestant Society, and that the Catholic Germans, to counteract it, have sent for a German Catholic Priest, who is now in the city. The unlawful and impudent manner in which this foreigner undertakes to interfere with, and set aside our laws, will be seen by the instance of it here related. A German young woman of excellent character, and a Protestant, after living some time in one of the most respectable families in the city, married a German, an industrious shoemaker in town, who is a Catholic. This marriage the German Priest has attempted to break up, and has threatened the husband that if he does not cast off his Protestant wife, he shall be excommunicated from the Church in this world and roasted in Purgatory in the next. The married couple are tenderly attached, and the husband vows that he will not leave his wife, but the poor girl is miserable, and it is to be feared that the Priest by operating on the superstitious terrors of the husband, and persuading him that the marriage is a sin in the eyes of the Church, will drive him to leave her. Let this notice of his movements apprise this foreign priest, that though we tolerate him and his religion, we allow no interference of the Pope with our laws or our marriage ceremonies, and if he does not desist from attempting to make a husband abandon his wife, he may get into trouble. If Bishop Fenwick has any control over this Priest, his knowledge of the world and of public opinion here, will satisfy him of the propriety of putting a stop to this proceeding.—Boston Press.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Courier Francais of Sunday.

Last evening about 6 o'clock a new attempt was made upon the King's life, which fortunately proved as unsuccessful as the former. Just as his majesty had entered his carriage to return to Neuville, and was passing under the gateway leading to the Quay, a young man who had placed himself on the side opposite to that of the post of the National Guard, lifted up a cane in which a pistol barrel had been fixed, placed it on the carriage door, and fired at the King.

Louis Philip was at that moment bowing to the National Guards through the other window. Whether the assassin felt agitated, or as it was stated, was pushed as he was in the act of taking aim, the ball did not touch the king, who, immediately after the explosion, made a sign that he was not wounded, and ordered the coach to be driven to Neuville. The King was with the Queen, and his sister, Madame Adelaide, and a detachment of dragoons escorted the carriage.

On hearing the explosion, the National guards rushed on the man, who still held the weapon in his hand. He was at first ill treated, but the officers interfered, and having represented the importance of his being brought to a room above the ground floor, where he was stretched on a bed and searched, in order to ascertain if he had no arms concealed. A pointard was found in his side pocket. M. Giquet, who was then in the Tuileries, with several other public functionaries, immediately repaired to the guard house and proceeded to examine the individual arrested. He refused to tell his name, and when recognized by several persons who knew him, and said he was a commercial traveler, and that his name was Alibeu, he pretended that Alibeu was an assumed name, and refused to give his real one from regard to his family. He was then asked if he had been agitated while aiming at the king; and if it was not agitation that had deranged the direction of the arm? He replied with much composure, that he felt no emotion, and that if he had missed his aim it was owing to his having experienced a shock or push, for which he

could not account. He was finally asked if he repented his crime? He answered in the negative, and added that if it was to be done over again he should not hesitate to do it; that he had no further explanation to give, because, in this age of egotism, in which any thing like conviction or devotion was no longer to be found, no one could appreciate or understand his motives.

WILLIAM D. GREY. This young man, whom our readers may perhaps recollect as the one from whom it was said, Robinson, borrowed the cloak which he wore on the night of Ellen Jewett's murder, has been lately brought before the Court of Sessions, on a charge of grand larceny, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State Prison, at any labor the Superintendent may appoint.

The brief history of Grey is full of deep and solemn interest, both to young men and those parents and guardians under whose care they are placed. He came from Ohio to this city about two years since. At that time he was a member, in regular standing of an orthodox church, in Zanesville, and united with the church in Gold-street in this city, where he was a teacher in a Sabbath school. He brought letters of recommendation to some of the most respectable merchants, and was in the stores of Wright & Winston, Wilbur & Buckley, and Doremus, Suydam & Nixon. Evil associates first led him astray, and he was soon so lost to virtue and self-respect, as to marry a woman of abandoned character, with whom as might be expected he lived very unhappily. The expenses of his life of profligacy were so great that he was obliged, like others of the same stamp, to have recourse to theft and robbery in order to meet them, and he has been stopped short in his career by the detection of his aggravated guilt. In two short years how changed are all his prospects! Then he was respectable and happy, and bid fair to become a useful member of society. Now, he is branded with the stamp of indelible disgrace, and associated in crime and punishment with the vilest felons, "and none so low as to do him reverence." Truly it is an evil thing, and bitter, to break one of the commands of that holy God who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity, and will cause the transgressor to "eat of the fruit of his own ways, and be filled with his own devices."—Advocate of Moral Reform.

Boston, Aug. 1.

Runaway Slaves—arrest of judgment. Two female slaves recently run away from their masters in Baltimore, who, suspecting they had secreted themselves on board of a Boston packet which had sailed, sent an agent on here to arrest them on the arrival of the packet, which was accordingly done. They were committed to jail as fugitive slaves.

The trial commenced before the supreme court to-day; and as Judge Shaw was delivering his charge a number of colored people entered the court room and seized the slaves, immediately conveyed them out of the court, and ran for school street, where a hackney coach was in waiting. The slaves were put into it, and it drove off with all possible speed. The Judge we learn was about to decide in favor of the slaves, but the agent was present to arrest them on a nonsuit. All the police officers are pursuing the ringleaders, and a number will be arrested. The city is now in considerable excitement on the subject.

Utica & Schenectady Rail-Road.—This great rail-road commenced operations in earnest on Tuesday morning last. There had been a passing of cars up and down for a week or more, previously, by way of experiment; and on Monday Mr. Van Buren, the Vice-President, came up with three hundred gentlemen from Albany, took dinner, and returned the same day; but not until the 2d inst. was the grand opening made. We saw the locomotive move out of the depot with twelve beautiful cars filled with passengers—twenty-four and twenty-five in each—in fine style, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. This is the largest rail-road in the United States. The travel on it must be immense. Shortly after the travel from Upper Canada to N. York, as well as from the north and west, must be on this road. The stock, consequently, must be very valuable.—N. Y. Bap. Regr.

James Madison has bequeathed \$4,000 to the American Colonization Society, of which he was a member.

Why did he not bequeath to his slaves their freedom, of which they have been wickedly deprived? It would have been worth more to them than thousands of dollars, and done more good to the world than the above bequest. This shows however, that the object of the friends of colonization is, not to remedy slavery or benefit the slaves, but to get rid of the free colored population among them.—Buffalo Spec.

Teacher's Seminary in Illinois.—A seminary for the education of common school teachers is about to be established in Waverly, Morgan county.

This town has recently been laid out, twenty miles from Jacksonville, on the stage route to Vandalia, and is owned by C. J. Salter & Co. It is delightfully situated on a high, rolling, healthy prairie, and the view of the surrounding country is extensive and exceedingly picturesque.

Adjoining the town the proprietors have agreed to deed to the trustees 640 acres of land—one half of which will be a donation, and the other half put at \$1 25 per acre. They also agree to give for the purposes of the seminary, ten per cent of the net proceeds arising from the sales of a portion of the lots. In the centre of the town are two large open areas, separated from each other by a road. Fronting these, and on the highest part of the town plat, eight lots are reserved as the site of the institution. In this respect it will resemble the celebrated site of Yale College.

The primary object of the seminary will be to qualify young men for the business of common school teaching. The instruction however for the present will be so varied that those students who wish to pursue only a common academic course, or to prepare for college, will be received.
Illinois Pat.

ASTOUNDING INTELLIGENCE! ACTUAL INVASION OF THE MEXICAN TERRITORY BY THE U. S. TROOPS!!

The die is cast—The expected evil has come upon us.—As a matter of FACT, this nation is at WAR WITH MEXICO: a war for the re-establishment of slavery in Texas; and this without the formality of a declaration of war by the representatives of the people of the United States.

From the New-Orleans Bee.

New Movement. We learn by a gentleman who came passenger in the steamboat Choctaw, arrived yesterday at Natchitoches, that Gen. Gaines, with the U. S. troops has crossed the river Sabine, and marched into Texas, as far as Nacogdoches, Texas, where he had fixed his Headquarters.

Further accounts confirm the statement, that the announcement comes finally over the signature of Gen. Gaines himself, who dates, "Head Quarters Western Department, Camp Sabine, June 28." He calls on the Governors of Kentucky, Louisiana, and Mississippi to furnish him with additional reinforcements.

Now, we should like to know whether the people of the United States will submit to sanction an insult upon their sovereignty like this? When have they committed to Gen. Gaines, or to the War Department, the power of invading the territory of a nation with whom we are at peace?—Friend of Man.

There is no room to doubt the all important announcement that Gen. Gaines has marched into Texas and established his head quarters at Nacogdoches, 50 miles beyond our frontier.—Boston Press.

Something for the Curious.—In the great valley between the North and South Mountains, in Pennsylvania, commonly called the Eastern ridges, a well was dug some years since in Franklin county, and another in Cumberland county, thirty or forty miles from the former, which led to a discovery affording a subject for interesting speculation. After proceeding in each instance to the depth of about 30 feet, the bottom of these wells suddenly gave way, but fortunately after the workmen had retired, a torrent of water gushed up. A lead with 50 fathoms of line was sunk without finding the least obstruction! They remain at this time untouched, and of unknown depth! The presumption is that there is a subterranean lake in that quarter, and how far it extends under the base of the vast primitive mountains, situated between the Susquehanna and Pittsburgh, will never be ascertained, unless, by some terrible convulsion of nature, they should be precipitated into the tremendous abyss.—Allegany Mag.

The two hundredth Anniversary of the settlement of Providence by Roger Williams, is to be observed with great spirit in that flourishing city, which can boast of the Apostle of Religious freedom for its founder. Judge Pitman, of the U. S. District Court, is to deliver an Address.—Boston Press.

SOULLESS CORPORATIONS. The Boston and Providence Rail Road Company, estimates the value of an able bodied white man, who is a father and a husband, at just \$200. It would seem that whenever they kill a fireman of such like, they are willing to pay that sum, which is about one fifth the cost of a likely negro at the South. This monopoly, after having, by the gross neglect of its agents, killed Mr. Trask, the fireman, by contact with the Dedham cars, have offered to give his widow and child \$200 in full for her husband's life. A jury will foot up a better bill than that.—Boston Press.

WOOL. We have heard of a few sales of wool in the hill towns, at from 55 to 70 cents per lb. according to quality. A lot of 6,500 lbs. has been sold in Chesterfield at a little less than 70 cents.—Hampshire (Mass.) Gazette.

Our reporter was yesterday informed by Mr. John Sicksels, the city inspector, that since the dog law went into operation, which is little better than a week, seven hundred and one dogs have been killed in this city; the deaths of all of which have been duly proved and paid for to the amount of \$350.50.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

The Expenses of Congress. The Fredericksburg Arena has been informed from good authority that the cost of paper alone during the past session for the use of members of the House of Representatives, amounted to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per member.

Cure for the Ringworm. Take the root of the common yellow or wild dock, wash it clean, bruise it, or cut it in very thin slices, put it in a cup, or other small vessel, and add vinegar sufficient to cover it. Let it stand by a day or two, then apply the mixture to the Ringworm, by rubbing it with a piece of the root, two or three times a day, for a few successive days. This it is said will effect an entire cure.

Raise Squashes for the use of Hogs.—Having read in the American Farmer, vols. 1 and 3, the recommendations of raising squashes as food for hogs, I have tried the experiment. I found the common crooked neck squash as easily raised among corn as pumpkins. It has several advantages; 1st. It comes earlier and furnishes food for hogs before corn or pumpkins are ripe. 2d. Hogs appear to prefer the squash to the pumpkin. 3d. It is more substantial food, and will keep longer than pumpkins.—Geneve Fer.

From the Friend of Man.

THE CROPS! Commercial Intelligence Extra! A merchant in Canandaigua, writes to his correspondent in Utica, ordering some more goods, and adds,

"Wheat and corn are both coming in better than they were last year. Hay is about 50 per cent. better. Abolition has advanced 75 per cent. So much for crops. Yours, respectfully, &c."

NOTICES.

A PROTRACTED MEETING will be held by the Weybridge and Newhaven Baptist church, commencing September 11. Ministering brethren from abroad are solicited to make their arrangements so as to be with and help us.
J. K. WRIGHT.
45. cop5w.

A professional man who has lost his voice, and who is accustomed to writing for the press, would be glad of a situation as an editor or an assistant. The religious or moral department would be preferable. By addressing the editor of the Telegraph, information concerning the individual can be obtained.
Brandon, Aug. 1, 1836.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

Abel Randall, \$1.00; Samuel R. Manning, 1.62; Samuel Kendall, 1.88; William Dorr, 182.

DIED.

In this village, 5th inst., Erepta, wife of Moses Clough, aged 47 years.

VT. Lit. & Sci. Institution.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on Monday the 15th inst. and will continue 15 weeks. The services of approved teachers are secured.

Miss M. L. PUTNAM will take the direct charge of the female department. Particular attention will be given to the CLASS OF TEACHERS.

Tuition, three or four dollars, according to the studies. In the advanced department, \$5. Board at the Institution, \$1.17 per week.

CARLETON PARKER.

Principal.

Brandon, Aug. 1836.

FOR SALE—1000 SHEEP.—A pair of HORSE COLTS, &c. for sale by the subscriber.
ALBERT LOCKE.
Brandon, Aug. 9, 1836.

NOTICE.

THIS may certify that I have this day given and relinquished to my son Lorenzo M. Dow his time and trade for himself, and I shall claim none of his wages, nor pay any debt of his contracting after this date.

JAMES DOW, Jr.

Goshen, July 24th 1836.

BLACK RIVER ACADEMY.

AT LUDLOW.

THE Fall Term of this institution will commence on Monday, August 29th, under the direction of D. H. RANNEY, A. B. and Miss MARTHA L. BREWSTER, the present instructors. Instruction will be given in all the branches of a liberal and ornamental education. Calisthenics, a popular and pleasing attendant upon academic instruction, will be taught gratuitously, with the fashionable style of introducing strangers, and the general rules of etiquette in society.

Particular attention will be paid to those preparing to become teachers. Lectures on chemistry and natural philosophy will be given, with experiments.

Tuition and Board at the usual moderate charges.

A. G. TAYLOR, Secy.

Ludlow, July 23, 1836.

NOTICE.

CHURCH & ENOS have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved co-partnership, and are desirous of closing up business in Brandon. Therefore, all persons indebted to the said firm will do well to call and settle with H. Church; and all persons having demands against us, are requested to present the same without further notice.
H. CHURCH.
JAS M. ENOS.

Brandon, July 20, 1836.

SHEEP'S PELTS.

CASH and the highest price will be paid for PELTS, by
E. R. MASON, & Co.
Leicester, April, 1836.

PIG IRON.

FOR sale by C. W. & J. A. CO. NANT, one hundred tons Pig and Scrap Iron of superior quality.
July 5th, 1836.

WANTED.

A BOY, 14 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Tailoring business. One of industrious and steady habits will find good encouragement by applying to
L. B. DICKERMAN.
Brandon, July 20, 1836.

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

PREPARED BY N. H. DOWNS.

FOR coughs, colds, consumption, catarrh, croup, asthma, whooping cough, lung fever and all other diseases of the head, chest and lungs.

Pamphlets containing a history of the medicine, with numerous and respectable certificates and simple directions and much other information accompany each bottle and can also be had at any of the agencies gratis.

Sold by special appointment by
HENRY WHELOCK, Brandon,
And by most other respectable druggists in the State.